

LABOR CLARION

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Labor Relations, Employees' Gratuities, Railway Safety, Jobless Insurance, Housing Measures Before Legislature

In refreshing contrast to the action of the Senate labor committee, which hammered organized labor all over the legislative lot last week, the Assembly committee on labor and capital has reported out with a "do pass" recommendation A. B. 1105, a labor relations act patterned after the New York state law, and A. B. 307, forbidding consideration of tips and gratuities as wages, both sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor.

Deterrent to Industrial Disputes

The committee vote on A. B. 1104 was 7 to 4 in favor. Assemblyman Lee Bashore, author of the bill, made a strong fight for a favorable committee recommendation. "Passage of this bill," he said, "will be a major step in eliminating the causes which now bring about industrial disputes."

Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor urges every union in California immediately to write, wire or contact personally the assemblyman and senator from its district, soliciting his vote in favor of the bill.

The other bill reported out favorably by the Assembly labor and capital committee, A. B. 307, also introduced by Assemblyman Bashore of Los Angeles, not only forbids consideration of tips and gratuities as wages but makes unlawful any agreement whereby an employer is to receive a share of the tips.

Railroad Brotherhood Bills

In the Assembly public utilities committee, however, two safety measures, sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods, met with difficulty.

A. B. 611, which provides that when a "pusher" engine is used it must be placed ahead of the caboose, was tabled in committee upon motion of Assemblyman Watson of Orange, seconded by Assemblyman Stream of Chula Vista.

W. G. Welt, legislative representative of the Railroad Conductors, cited the many instances in which engines placed behind cabooses of trains had ploughed through the caboose, seriously injuring trainmen. Railroad representatives, who had opposed similar bills in legislative sessions long before the present national defense emergency arose, are reported to have taken advantage of the current defense program to color their arguments against the bill.

Safety Measure Tabled

Opposition by Assemblymen Watson and Stream also caused A. B. 612, the "two men in an engine cab" bill, to fail to secure sufficient votes to come out of the public utilities committee.

Fred Reynolds, legislative representative of the Locomotive Engineers, explained to the committee that this bill was a safety measure designed more for the protection of the riding public than for railroad employees. "It is unthinkable," he said, "that the lives of hundreds of passengers on high speed trains should be entrusted to one man in a cab. Suppose something happened to him? Think of what would happen to the passengers on an uncontrolled train." He listed a series of accidents directly attributable to one-man operation of high speed trains, with particular reference to a recent one in Ohio, where 34 passengers and employees had been killed.

Still awaiting action in the Assembly is S. B. 180, the so-called model anti-sabotage bill passed by the Senate and sponsored by Attorney General Earl Warren. In relation to this measure, Secretary Vandeleur

of the State Federation of Labor declared, prior to his return to Sacramento this week: "Every effort will be made in the Assembly to amend the bill so that the rights of labor are protected. Amendments similar to the one proposed in the Senate by Senator Kenny of Los Angeles, which the reactionary Senate rejected, will be proposed. In the event we fail to amend the bill satisfactorily, we will ask Governor Olson to veto it."

Immediate Action Urged

He further stated that labor's chance to amend the bill depended to a great extent on how well the unions in California co-operated with the Federation in contacting the assemblymen from their districts, asking support of protective amendments to the anti-sabotage bill. "A steady stream of letters, telegrams, and personal visits when possible, should be directed immediately toward the legislators in Sacramento, manifesting organized labor's strong desire to have protective amendments inserted in S. B. 180. Next week may be too late, as the Assembly may take action on the bill suddenly," he added.

Unemployment Insurance

Proponents of A. B. 560, the bill introduced by Assemblyman Earl Desmond of Sacramento, described by labor representatives as one which would wreck the entire Unemployment Insurance Act, finished their arguments last week in favor of the bill. Labor was scheduled to be heard against the bill last Tuesday night, April 1.

Oppose Exemptions

Other actions in the Assembly included tabling by the Assembly labor and capital committee of A. B. 65, introduced by Assemblyman Heisinger, which proposed compulsory arbitration and government control of unions. A. B. 1396, removing railroad shopmen and maintenance workers from the protection of the one-day's-rest-in-seven provision of the Labor Code, is

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Roosevelt Disapproves Laws to Forbid Strikes

News dispatches from Washington, this week, state that President Roosevelt frowns upon proposals for anti-strike legislation and that he declared the new National Defense Mediation Board was progressing satisfactorily and should be given a fair trial.

While awaiting results of negotiations in New York to effect resumption of soft coal production in eleven eastern and southern states, the President told newsmen he believed employer-employee controversies generally can be worked out through existing mediation machinery.

He admonished employers and employees to pursue a give-and-take attitude in their negotiations with each other.

The President's emphasis upon giving existing mediation machinery a fair trial was said to have tended to dampen speculation that he was now planning any legislation with "teeth" in it to avert strikes and walkouts.

After conferring with the President and other Democratic congressional leaders on the strike situation and other matters, Senate Majority Leader Barkley said no new anti-strike legislation was necessary; that the National Defense Mediation Board was functioning beautifully.

Metal Trades Council to Support Machinists if U.S. Conciliation Effort Fails

A special meeting of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council was held last Tuesday evening to consider the situation brought about by demands of Machinists' Union No. 68 for an increased wage. The contract of the Machinists expired on April 1 and previous negotiations with employers had failed to bring about a settlement, which had resulted, last week, in the union authorizing its committee to call a strike.

The various unions in the industry are affiliated with the Metal Trades Council, which body is organized for mutual discussion of problems, and concerted action thereon when deemed advisable and advantageous. The special meeting of the council was therefore called for Tuesday evening.

Defense Work Involved

Considerable apprehension had been felt, both in labor and business circles, in reference to the existing circumstances due to the failure of the Machinists to arrive at an agreement with leading employers in the industry. This apprehension existed especially in reference to the possible effect on the local shipbuilding plants, where national defense contracts are being carried forward and upon which thousands in various crafts are employed. Involved, also, were the "uptown" shops, which do general commercial work, but not all of which have defense contracts.

Federal Conciliator Andrew J. Gallagher had been energetically working upon the situation for the past week in an endeavor to bring about a satisfactory solution.

Statement by Council Official

Following Tuesday night's meeting, which lasted for some three and a half hours, Secretary Al T. Wynn made this announcement in reference to the proceedings by the Council:

"The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council will grant strike sanction and support the Machinists' Union in its effort to establish wages and conditions providing all efforts of the United States conciliation department fail to bring about a satisfactory understanding."

In explanation, Wynn made this supplementary statement:

"This action has nothing to do with shipyards. That is being taken care of by the stabilization meeting now in session at the Whitcomb Hotel. In other words, this strike sanction would apply only to the uptown shops."

Coast Conference Accord

The Stabilization Conference, referred to by Secretary Wynn in the above statement, met here two months ago, having for its purpose the working out of a master agreement that would cover shipbuilding in all yards on the Pacific Coast. Representatives of the unions and employers in the various cities affected participated, and among those acting in behalf of the unions has been John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. A recess was taken by the conference after the preliminary discussions, and two weeks ago sessions of its subcommittee directly engaged in the negotiations were again resumed at the Whitcomb Hotel.

On Friday of last week the subcommittee announced that it had reached accord on the key point

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Status of Labor Bills Pending in Legislature

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still pending in the Assembly. Discussing this proposal, Vandeleur declared:

"Organized labor is determined to resist passage of any bills making exemptions in the one-day's-rest-in-seven law. Bills have been introduced exempting lumbering, mining, agricultural and a host of other industries from the application of the law. If one exception is granted, the door will be opened wide to a host of other exemptions and nothing will remain on the statutes to protect the workers against being worked seven days a week."

Also passed by the Senate was S. B. 975, which legalizes "company union" contracts and makes it unlawful for bona fide unionists to comment adversely on such contracts. The vote on this measure was 26 to 12.

No action had been taken at the beginning of this week on S. B. 974, outlawing the closed shop, and S. B. 976, rewriting the language of the Labor Code so as to define organizing activities of labor as coercion. These bills were reported out favorably by the Senate labor committee, over strong protests by organized labor, and remain on file in the Senate awaiting action.

Defense Housing Bills Tabled

Committees of both houses of the Legislature apparently favor the continued gouging of defense workers by avaricious landlords, who are declared to have raised rentals in some instances as high as 500 per cent in areas where housing shortages exist.

Two bills proposing the creation of a Defense Housing Authority in the State, authorized to construct homes where federal authorities certified there was a shortage of housing for national defense workers, were tabled in committee by the same legislators who earlier in the session had shouted "hurrah" when employers came in with legislation to deprive labor of its rights under the claim that doing so would help national defense.

The bills in question were A. B. 1038, introduced by Assemblymen Hawkins, Hugh M. Burns and Tenney, and S. B. 509, a companion bill, introduced by Senators Kenny, Fletcher and Shelley. Both bills were indorsed by the California State Federation of Labor, and were acceptable to the United States Housing Authority.

Speaking of the general situation at Sacramento, as affecting the interests of labor, Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation declared that the presence of

a labor delegation from all over California has had a deterring effect upon the anti-labor sentiment being whipped up in the Legislature under the guise of protecting national defense. He said that a strong delegation of trade unionists from northern, central and southern California came to Sacramento to contact assemblymen and senators. He reiterated that the effectiveness of the legislative program of organized labor depended upon how well the officers and members of individual unions in the state co-operated in contacting the assemblymen and senators from their districts. "An expression of opinion from home," he said, "will often do more than all the persuasion exercised by the official legislative representatives." Action, however, he stressed, must be prompt, as votes are being taken every day on bills affecting labor.

CHANGE MAY DAY FETE SITE

The San Francisco Park Commission has voted to transfer the annual May Day festival from the children's playground to the polo stadium (not Kezar) in Golden Gate Park. Due to the great popularity of the event, considerable criticism has been expressed in recent years at the limited area of the playground for handling spectators. At the new site 7000 seats will be available, and with space for 40 Maypoles.

Seek Peace in Metal Trades

(Continued from Page One)

of the purpose of the conference, such accord being expressed in the following wording:

"There shall be no lockouts on the part of the employer or suspension of work on the part of the employees. This agreement is a guaranty that there will be neither strikes nor lockouts, and that all disputes will be settled by arbitration as hereinafter provided."

Negotiations Continue

Other subjects pertaining to the final agreement have been discussed by the subcommittee since the above announcement was made and it is anticipated that complete accord will soon be reached, though no further details had been given publicity by the negotiators up to Wednesday.

It was in reference to the above-noted agreement that apprehension had arisen as to possible strike action by the Machinists affecting the shipyards. Secretary Wynn's statement that any strike sanction would apply only to "uptown" shops was hailed with satisfaction.

The Machinists have obtained settlements with some of the smaller commercial shops, and negotiations now in progress, and in which Federal Conciliator Gallagher is continuing his efforts, pertain to the larger establishments which are affiliated with the California Metal Trades Association. It is said that approximately two-thirds of the 3600 members of the union are employed in the commercial shops. The union has an agreement with the Western Pipe and Steel Company covering all ships now under contract in the yards of that company.

At a membership meeting on Wednesday night the Machinists' Union voted to postpone strike action, also to modify its demands against the commercial shops, but to take action against these shops at 8 a. m. on Monday if a satisfactory agreement has not been reached. Settlement efforts were continuing.

Mediation Board Urges Voluntary Adjustments

As opponents of organized labor in Congress and elsewhere took advantage of the strike situation in defense industries to urge anti-strike and other restrictive legislation, the newly created National Defense Mediation Board strongly urged voluntary efforts to prevent strikes before production is interrupted.

Asking public support of its work, the board, through its chairman, Clarence A. Dykstra, appealed for settlement of industrial disputes around the conference table.

To Act in Public Interest

"This is the time of world crisis," said Chairman Dykstra, following the Board's first meeting. "If the United States is to be an 'arsenal for democracy' there must be an uninterrupted flow of production from mine, mill and factory. No effort toward such an objective can be too great. It must not be that such effort will be too small. Too little and too late has spelled disaster in too many places already."

"The National Defense Mediation Board will try to assist in the adjustment of differences between labor and management in the defense production industries. It represents labor, industry and the public."

"We shall urge labor and management to prevent any further interruption in the flow of defense material. We shall ask both to settle disputes around the conference table. What we all do at such a time must be in the public interest."

"It is our obligation to help labor and management reach a real agreement before production is halted. To this end we shall bend every effort."

Prompt Action Promised

"This board will endeavor to deal promptly with every situation which confronts it. In our democracy public opinion is of decisive importance. We hope the public will rally behind the principle upon which this board will carry on, namely, that the public welfare today requires each of us to subordinate a purely private or personal interest to the good of the country and its accepted public policy."

The board has named William H. Davis as vice-chairman and E. P. Marsh as temporary executive secretary. Davis, a New York City patent attorney and chairman of the New York state mediation board, is a member of the National Defense Board representing the public. Marsh was a member of the special mediation board appointed by President Wilson, which preceded the old War Labor Board.

TEAMSTERS SIGN MILK FIRM

The Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company, oldest in the United States, has formally recognized the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as collective bargaining agent for its 1000 employees in Philadelphia. Union officials said more than 900 employees had already taken out union cards.

SEEKS ANOTHER BAY BRIDGE

Reports from Washington state that Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco has been promised friendly consideration by the House naval affairs committee of his resolution calling for appointment of a naval board to study the need and feasibility of a bridge across the bay between Hunter's Point and Bay Farm Island, Alameda. Welch hopes for an early report so that the proposed bridge can be considered as a part of the new defense highway building program soon to be submitted to Congress by the President.

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Hearing for Deportation Of Harry Bridges Begins

Deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast C.I.O. director and head of the local Longshoremen's Union, opened at the Post Office building in this city last Monday morning. Presiding over the hearing is Judge Charles B. Sears, 71-year-old ex-justice of the New York State Supreme Court.

Differing from the proceedings held in 1939 on Angel Island, which only representatives of the press and certain designated persons were permitted to attend, the public is being admitted at this trial to the capacity of the court room that seats seventy persons.

Proceedings Under New Law

At this time Bridges is being tried under the 1940 alien registration act and he may be deported if it is proven he has been a member of or affiliated at any time with an organization advocating forceful overthrow of the government. At the 1939 hearing it was incumbent upon the government to prove membership or affiliation at the time the deportation warrant was issued. Dean Landis of the Harvard Law School, who presided at the former hearing, found that Bridges was not deportable under the law as it then existed, and that finding was upheld by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

A 2500-word report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, since submitted to the U. S. Attorney General, will also enter into the present case, it being understood that this report claims newly discovered evidence against Bridges. Final decision, on completion of the present hearing, will be by the U. S. Attorney General instead of the Secretary of Labor, the immigration and naturalization service having since been transferred to the Department of Justice.

Gitlow Testifies

Bridges was the first witness, on Monday, this procedure and the questioning having been only for purposes of identifying him as the "alien" on trial. He was followed by Benjamin Gitlow as the first witness for the government. Gitlow remained on the stand until Wednesday, and in the course of this extensive testimony he identified himself as a member of the Communist party from its inception until 1929; also that he was a former general secretary in the United States of the party, a member of its central executive committee, of the secretariat, of the political committee, and of the presidium, the latter being declared to be a smaller committee which handles the affairs of the Third Internationale. He testified that every Communist party, in whatever country it may be, is entirely under the control of the Third Internationale and that body's "ultimatum" and "sole purpose" is the overthrow of all other governments "by force and violence" when "the time is ripe."

Was Party Candidate

Gitlow further testified he had attended three executive committee meetings in Moscow; that he had been the Communist party candidate for Mayor of New York, and twice its candidate for Vice-President of the United States. He also admitted having served some three years of a sentence in New York for "criminal anarchy" before being pardoned by Governor Al Smith.

Other assertions in his testimony were that leaflets were prepared by the Communist party for distribution to American sailors and soldiers urging them to oppose government intervention in Nicaragua in 1928; that a Moscow-dictated program for American communists in 1928 called for advocacy of the establishment of a Negro republic, through general revolution, in the southern part of the United States; and

that on orders from Moscow, American communists had endeavored to organize an opposition movement among trade unions to form an offshoot of the American Federation of Labor, which "culminated in success when the C.I.O. was formed."

In an opening statement counsel for the Government disclaimed any suggestion that the proceeding was inspired by those who want Bridges deported because he is a disturbing influence in industrial relations, and it was stated that evidence to be presented will show that Bridges, soon after he entered this country in 1929, became a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, which organization was declared to believe in and practice sabotage; that the evidence will also show he subsequently became a member of and affiliated with the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, also declared to be a section of the Communist party.

Objection to Proceedings

On the opening day of the trial counsel for Bridges asked for dismissal of the proceedings, arguing in support thereof the following: (1) double jeopardy, (2) that the case cannot legally be reopened, (3) that the new law under which the new warrant was issued is unconstitutional, (4) that its application to Bridges for alleged conduct ante-dating its enactment constitutes an "ex post facto" violation of the Constitution and (5) "that all of these matters separately and especially all of them together constitute a denial of due process of law" in violation of the Fifth amendment to the Constitution.

Judge Sears accepted the memorandum of these points, but stated that he would not rule upon them at that time and that the case would proceed.

It is understood that the hearing will be recessed at the end of this week in order to permit Bridges to be in attendance at the Longshoremen's convention in Los Angeles, which opens Monday. The length of the recess has not been announced. Estimates of the time to be consumed upon resumption of the hearing vary from two to three or more months. The proceedings in 1939 lasted from July 10 to September 13.

FATHER YORKE PILGRIMAGE

The annual pilgrimage to the grave of the Rev. Peter C. Yorke in Holy Cross cemetery will take place next Sunday, April 6. Mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a. m., at St. Peter's church, of which church Father Yorke was the pastor at the time of his death. The pilgrimage to the cemetery will follow and services at the grave will begin at 1 o'clock, and will be under the auspices of the United Irish Societies. In the ranks of labor in San Francisco Father Yorke is gratefully remembered for his aggressive championship of its cause in early days when such sympathetic action was invaluable.

COMMUNIST BOUNCING

Maurice Travis, secretary of the Contra Costa County (Calif.) C.I.O. Council, was expelled from the local unit of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee last Friday for alleged communist activities. The same local also expelled Ray Bernardi on similar charges. At Johnstown, Pa., a reporter for the New York "Daily Worker," one-time organ of the communist party, was ejected from the city, and told not to return, by a delegation who identified themselves as members of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, the delegation reportedly having stated: "We are going to have a peaceable strike and we don't intend to have such people around to stir up trouble."

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Assembly Favors Sale of Newspapers by Children

The bill by Assemblyman C. Don Field and others to govern the sales of newspapers and magazines on the streets and other public places was passed by the Assembly last Tuesday, 52 to 33. The measure now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Under the terms of the measure, boys over 10 and girls over 18 years can sell newspapers and periodicals not to exceed 21 hours a week. Those of school age must have permits from the school authorities.

The measure, which has the strong support of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, went to the floor of the Assembly from the labor and capital committee without recommendation. From its inception it has met the emphatic opposition of union labor as an attempt to break down established working conditions of those affected in that portion of the newspaper industry as well as conditions beneficial to the youth of the state. Opposition to the bill will undoubtedly be continued in the Senate, and all citizens who are interested in the welfare of children will continue protest against final enactment of the proposal.

Three Big Eastern Strikes

The United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) Tuesday night declared a strike at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant at Dearborn, Mich. The strike took effect immediately. This action followed a sit-down strike earlier in the night. Several hours after refusing to continue work most of the strikers had left the plant.

Officials of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee said the plant would close Wednesday at the request of Governor Heil. The situation now is "in the hands of the federal government for action," officials stated. The plant was the scene, on Tuesday, of a three-hour battle between strikers and police in which forty-eight were injured.

Work stopped in the bituminous coal mines Tuesday night after labor and management failed to reach an agreement on a new contract. President Roosevelt has made direct appeal to the miners and managers to continue negotiations, and it was stated this was being done. John L. Lewis, of the Mine Workers, was understood to have made a compromise proposal to replace his original demands.



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Forty-Hour Week Not a Luxury

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the national wage-and-hour law, declared in a radio forum from Baltimore, last week, that the forty-hour week and time and one-half for overtime are not "little luxuries like cigarets and lipstick," but are vital to the nation's morale.

"Some people speak of social gains as though they were nothing but little luxuries . . . which we should all be willing to give up in the name of patriotism," Fleming said. "But they are not little luxuries. They are essential to the nation's health and well-being, and by and large they also are the standards of industrial efficiency."

Fleming said he believed the attitude that workers should labor longer than 40 hours a week in the interest of national defense was a mistaken one.

Fifty Years of Friendship

Fifty years is a long time and it will come as a surprise to many to learn that a national agreement between union workers and employers has been in existence for that period.

March 27 marked the fiftieth year of contractual relations between the International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union of North America and the organized stove manufacturers of the nation. On March 25, 1891, representatives of the union and the manufacturers met at Chicago and after three days of discussion a national agreement was reached which is still in existence. The Molders believe it is the oldest working agreement between employers and employees in this country.

The representatives of the union and manufacturers meet each year in December when either party has notified the other within a given time that it desires a change. If no notice of change is given by either party, the terms of the agreement reached at the previous meeting hold good for another year.

Industrial warfare between the workers and employers was common prior to the understanding. Since then there has been 50 years of friendship, with consequent benefit to the workers, the industry and the nation. The moral is plain.

Increase in Apprenticeships

Mounting attention is being directed toward apprenticeship, as a result of the efforts to solve the problem of training skilled workers for defense industries. Secretary of Labor Perkins announced in Washington, following completion of a survey of apprenticeship progress by the Department of Labor.

"The survey reveals that in the last six months the number of apprentices in training in all apprenticeable trades has jumped by approximately 20 per cent," she said. "It further indicates that this rate of increase—slightly over 3 per cent a month for

the period covered—is climbing steadily under the pressure of defense demands.

"According to an estimate made after a study of available figures, the total number of apprentices employed in the United States at present does not exceed 125,000."

The bulk of apprentices brought under standards during this period is in those industrial fields whose production is vital to the present emergency—aviation, shipbuilding and the metal trades. The number of apprenticeship systems in the country meeting approved standards advanced from 578 in August last year to approximately 800 at the end of February. Of these systems, 143 are in private plants.

"Short of War," General?

Gen. Preston A. Weathered, commander of the Seventy-second Infantry Brigade, U.S.A., last Friday left with the Texas House of Representatives the flat prediction the United States probably will enter the European war as an active belligerent.

"And," he said, "if war comes it is sheerest poppycock to say that we shall not send our boys to fight on foreign soil."

General Weathered addressed the House on behalf of Governor W. Lee O'Daniel's bill to outlaw strikes in Texas. He said only some incident—"such as the almost inevitable sinking of one of our naval vessels"—was needed to plunge America into the war "to the bitter end."

THOUGHTS ON WIRE TAPPING

From the Washington Daily News

Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is reported to have passed along to the House judiciary committee some ideas about wire tapping that should prompt Congress to pause before it legislates.

Permitting federal agents to tap wires, Mr. Fly suggested, might hinder the defense program rather than help it, because responsible government officials would hesitate to use the telephone for fear vital defense information would fall into the hands of federal agents who might be careless in passing it on. And business men, he thought, might be overcautious in telephone conversations, fearful lest chance remarks reveal trade secrets or be picked up and used to harass them on income-tax matters. And if responsible government officials and business men in key industries are forced to rely on slower means of communication, such as personal conferences, there would be a corresponding slow-down in defense production.

These challenging thoughts, as well as others Mr. Fly expressed, about how impossible it is to prevent abuses in any system of licensed wire tapping, appeal to us as sound and deserving of the careful consideration of Congress. Attorney General Jackson thinks he should have the power to authorize F.B.I. agents to tap wires in special cases, in espionage work, for instance. But no matter how good the intentions of the Attorney General and his G-men, it may be that even this restricted form of legalized snooping would do more harm than good.

Facts on the oppression of labor in the countries occupied by Germany are given in a report of the International Labor Office in its monthly publication, the "International Labor Review." In Poland, the article charges, differential rates of wages had been fixed for agricultural workers on the ground "that the German worker is accustomed to a higher standard of living than that of Polish workers." Polish industrial workers receive the same wages as German workers, it is reported, but the Poles are required to pay 15 to 20 per cent of the wages to the Nazi government in addition to other assessments. The article says that in Norway the Nazi authorities have issued orders prohibiting wage increases and compensations for rises in the cost of living.

"If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some."—Benjamin Franklin.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

Part of the popular anger which led to revolt in Yugoslavia against the pact for "collaboration" with Nazi Germany is undoubtedly due to the suppression of the trade unions, a preliminary move to submission to Germany. The International Federation of Trade Unions, which now has headquarters in London, reports that the free trade unions have been dissolved and henceforth the interests of the workers will be represented by Jukora (the National Union of Workers) set up by Cvetkovitch, the deposed Prime Minister, one of the signers of the German pact.

"Yugoslavia," the I.F.T.U. says, "is thus added to the list of Balkan countries in which the free trade union movement (a hallmark of democracy) is suppressed."

"The first Balkan country to act in this way was Bulgaria, where the trade unions were suppressed and replaced by compulsory state organizations. For years our unions in Yugoslavia have had a hard struggle to keep in being, under severe pressure from the organizations sponsored by the government. The powers that be in Yugoslavia believe that the time has arrived to finish the free trade unions off."

* * *

Whether the new anti-Nazi regime in Yugoslavia, if it survives Hitler's wrath, will restore the rights of the workers to free organization remains to be seen. First news reports said the new government was a dictatorship, but that may be a passing phase, necessary now under the circumstances. But one thing is certain—suppression of the right to organize is an assault on all liberty.

As the I.F.T.U. says, in commenting on the suppression of the unions by the old pro-Nazi government: "Wherever trade union rights have been violated, other liberties, and democracy itself, are in danger."

The I.F.T.U., discussing Hitler's "New Order" in Europe, brands it "The Order of the Loot" and tells something of what is happening under Nazi rule.

In Belgium, says the Federation, tremendous damage was done during the 18 days of the blitzkrieg, a number of medium sized towns like Louvain and Ostend being in great measure destroyed, while highways, bridges and railroads are virtually useless. Unemployment has tripled.

"In some districts," it is declared, "the effect has been that the system of transport now is comparable only with the Middle Ages. Innumerable historic buildings, town halls, libraries, museums and churches have been ruined by shell fire or burned to a shell. It is going to cost the Belgium people hundreds of thousands of francs to make good this material damage alone."

* * *

In Denmark, the Federation reports, there has been a rapid jump in unemployment and meat, coal and other supplies are scarce. In the Balkan nations, it is reported, food prices have soared, street lighting is restricted, industries have been hard hit, coins of lower denominations are now made only of steel.

No wonder the Federation remarks: "These are only isolated symptoms of the start of the economic collapse of a whole continent."

The House of Representatives voted, this week, to extend for two years the life of its special committee investigating interstate migration of destitute citizens and directed it to concentrate on defense labor shifts. The committee is headed by Congressman Tolan of California.

When the new giant Douglas B-19, world's largest warplane, begins ground tests in a few days, it will have a gasoline capacity equal to that of a railroad tank car. With its 11,000 gallons of fuel, this "hemisphere defender" could fly non-stop from California to London, and back to New York.

FACING THE FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Some of the colonels in the U. S. Army have again started playing the good old "army game" of passing the buck—or maybe they never stopped.

Anyhow they pulled a nifty recently by trying to alibi some of their own failures at the vast construction project at Camp Meade, Md., on organized labor. This huge cantonment, where 30,000 soldiers will be in training this summer, will cost about \$23,000,000, the Army says. That is about \$4,000,000 more than the estimates. So, of course, they place the blame on labor.

In order to make their alleged revelations more dramatic, they set the stage by calling in a New York "Times" reporter, sitting him down with three or four Army officers and giving him an exclusive story. It got a two-column head on page one of the New York "Times," which considered the story so important that it devoted five columns of space to it.

Facts from Union Headquarters

Well, we've been doing a bit of interviewing ourselves and we have discovered facts directly from the headquarters of the unions involved which are strikingly at variance with the Army's story as printed in the New York "Times." So we are going to compare the allegations with the facts and show how the Army is again passing the buck.

First of all, the Army officers charged that two unions—the locals of the Carpenters and Common Laborers in Baltimore—collected \$400,000 in initiation fees from men who were put to work on the closed-shop project. That figure is a viciously gross exaggeration. Since the unions placed receipts from initiation fees from this and other projects into their general fund, it would require weeks of auditing to get the exact figures. But the representative of the Carpenters' Union told us the amount received by his union totaled between \$100,000 and \$125,000. The representative of the Common Laborers estimated the receipts of that union were \$75,000 at a maximum. Thus the amount so generally fixed by the Army officers is cut at least in half.

No Additional Cost Imposed

Furthermore, these facts must be remembered. This money was not added to the cost of the project. It was collected from the workers who joined the unions. And they got more than their money's worth because the established union pay rates which they received were perhaps twice as high as they could have earned on a scab job. The initiation fee of the Carpenters was \$50, plus \$7.50 in extra charges. The Common Laborers' fee was \$25. The men were allowed to make a small down payment and pay the rest out of their wages. If they were fired because of incompetence, the money was refunded. These fees are the regular initiation fees charged by these unions. The men who joined the unions were not asked to pay excessive sums. The money they paid into the unions still belongs to them as union members. They have an equity in the union treasuries and the money will be used in the future to protect them in times of need. What's wrong with that?

The Army officers also said something about "Sears Roebuck" carpenters. They charged incompetent men were put to work and labor efficiency was only at a 50 to 65 per cent level. They said the Carpenters' local supplied only 200 of its own men and thousands of others were hired as they applied, whether they knew the job or not.

Fixing Responsibility

The facts are entirely different. The local supplied 500 of its own men. Its representatives sent out S.O.S. calls to practically every other Carpenters' local in the country, all the way to Maine, Texas and the State of Washington. A total of 1800 union carpenters responded to these appeals. Only about 2000 non-union men were taken in as new members by the union on this job. And these were admitted on a probationary basis on the insistence of the Army,

which was anxious to complete the project as soon as possible. Several thousand additional carpenters were hired but never joined the union because the Army barred business agents from the job. If these men were incompetent it certainly is no responsibility of the Carpenters' Union.

The Army officers also said something about strikes. They mentioned a one-day roofers' strike. That strike occurred on an entirely different project. They alleged there was a three-day strike of the carpenters because of a mix-up on overtime pay. The strike lasted only one working day. It was the fault of the Army officers in charge of the project and Under-Secretary of War Patterson publicly told them so when he issued orders that the union rates of overtime be paid.

Now, of course, the payment of overtime did increase the cost of the project somewhat. Whose fault was that? The Army did the insisting on overtime because they wanted speed.

Nothing was said about politics by the Army officers. We hesitate to bring up the subject here. But because they have made so many loose charges, perhaps they wouldn't mind answering one simple question. How many wholly unskilled and incompetent men were put to work at Fort Meade just because they brought letters from a Senator, a Congressman or some political leader in Maryland urging that they be given jobs?

Military Expenditure

The British-aid appropriation brings military expenditures for the year to an all-time record of \$25,000,000,000 and a grand total of grants and authorizations to \$40,000,000,000.

Yet, friends and foes of the legislation agree that this is "just a starter." There have been estimates that before we are through the cost will reach the unprecedented and incomprehensible figure of \$100,000,000,000.

Naturally, that brings up the question of payday and taxes, and what may be anticipated along that line was indicated by Senator Connally of Texas (D.), a member of the Senate finance committee. "We're going to report out a tax bill that is going to jerk some people out of their boots," Connally told the Senate.

Scarcely a day passes that army and navy chieftains do not lay before Congress proposals to expand the defense program to breath-taking proportions.

Diluted Whisky

The "makings" of a first-class scandal was seen by Washington observers in a ruling by the Treasury Department permitting distillers to reduce the "minimum proof of whisky, brandy and gin" from 80 to 60 per cent. That means that 40 per cent of these "liquors" will be "water."

In pre-prohibition days the government was finicky about the quality of whisky, requiring distillers to keep the "proof" up to 100 per cent. After prohibition repeal, when liquor was scarce, water dilution to the extent of 20 per cent was permitted.

Although warehouses are loaded to the rafters, distillers have continued to market an adulterated product, and now more water is to be added, for no other reason, apparently, than to increase profits.

There is nothing in the Treasury regulation requiring distillers who "cut" whisky to also reduce prices, which have been maintained at a high level.

The concession granted by the Treasury Department was accepted as confirmation of rumors rife in Washington that the alcohol unit of the Treasury, for all practical purposes, has been turned over to a distillers' lobby. Officials who sought to keep a tight rein on the traffic have been eased out of their positions, it is reported.—"Labor."

In Siberia, sound travels farther than in the United States. Due to the extreme cold, a person walking can be heard two miles away; voices will carry four miles, and barking dogs can be heard for six miles.

Better or Worse?

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Are you better off today than you were 10, 20, or 30 years ago—depending upon the number of years that you have been employed? And can you give intelligent reasons for your belief—whatever it may be? It is not the purpose of this discussion to argue one way or the other regarding the questions which must be considered, but merely to point out some of the factors which will determine the answers that may be given to the main question.

It will be taken for granted that the average worker is today being paid more money, but money has such a changing value that this doesn't give a complete answer. Does the dollar received today have a greater or lesser purchasing value than formerly? Which items cost more or less, and to what extent do each of these affect your total cost of living?

What about the number of hours worked per week, and the number of days worked per year? Are you given a vacation with pay today, and did you formerly enjoy such a vacation? Was your trade union recognized during the earlier period, and do you have the advantage of collective bargaining today? Has there been a "speed-up" in your occupation which balances the increased pay you may now be receiving? If so, does the added strain affect your health or general physical condition? How does it affect the period during which you may continue to be an efficient worker in the same occupation?

Did you serve an apprenticeship in your trade or occupation before you were acceptable as a competent worker, and have there been changes in the processes of operation which have altered your standing as a trained worker—possibly through the introduction of "labor saving" machinery? Have such changes increased or decreased your earning power? What are the probable changes in your job and how will they affect you as to continuity of employment and wages paid?

Try to make an honest balance sheet showing the total advantages and the disadvantages between 10, 20, or 30 years ago and today on these and other items that will occur to you, and you will be better able to determine whether you are making progress or not. It is not just a question of how great a difference there is in the amount of actual cash you earn now as compared with previous years nor even of what that amount will buy in the way of the necessities of life, but what is the difference in your standard of living—in the comforts and even luxuries you take as a matter of course—in the conveniences in your home, in your methods of transportation, in the broadening of your recreational activities, in the education of your children? All these must be taken into consideration.

You may not be able to give satisfactory answers to all of these questions, but don't forget that each of them has an important bearing upon the question you must answer. And don't be deceived by promises or threats that are based upon these items, because some other item that you hadn't thought of may knock your calculation into a cocked hat!

RATIONING A HEALTH AID?

The British Minister of Food, in a recent luncheon speech, stated that "we are a stronger and more vigorous nation today despite the shortage of meat, eggs and fruits." Dyspepsia and overeating are the mother of despair," he continued, "and indigestion is the enemy of morale."

JUNIOR WARMING UP

A wildcat oil operator who was always talking in terms of thousands of dollars, was greeted one evening by his 11-year-old son, who announced: "Well, Dad, I've sold our dog." "Yes—for how much?" "Ten thousand dollars." "Ten thousand dollars! Let's see the money!" "I didn't get the money, Dad," replied the son, "I got two five-thousand-dollar cats for it."

"Wage Stabilization" Challenged in A.F.L. Business Review

In the March number of "Labor's Monthly Survey," issued by the American Federation of Labor, is challenged the "wage stabilization" scheme and call is made for realistic thinking and facing of facts on the subject. Collective bargaining, priorities, labor representation and the "labor barometer" are also discussed in the "Survey," the text of which follows:

American labor risks a great loss because policy makers refuse to look at the facts. A move is on foot to "stabilize wages," this is, to stop wage increases. The reason given: If wages rise, prices must rise also, and the nation must guard against price increases and inflation.

Such reasoning confuses the public and hides the true facts. No one wants price increases, but stopping wage increases is not the way to prevent prices from rising. Wages can be raised substantially without raising prices, when workers are constantly increasing their rate of production. This has been proved again and again.

Here are the facts: Last year, 1940, wages (per hour) in the nation's factories rose an average of 5 per cent; but the employer's labor cost did not rise. In some cases labor cost per unit actually declined. Why? Because the worker's production per hour of work increased enough to pay the wage increase. With new machines in use and plants working nearer capacity, production per man hour in that one year, 1940, rose almost 5 per cent.

Wage Increases Without Price Increases

If the employer's labor cost does not increase when wages rise, do prices have to be raised? Certainly not. Those who claim that wage increases must bring price increases have overlooked the meaning of the machine in modern industry: Labor's increasing production per hour (productivity) means wage increases without price increases.

Here is further proof: From 1929 to 1940, factory wages per hour rose 20 per cent (average), but wholesale prices of goods produced by factories dropped 14 per cent, and cost of living dropped 18 per cent. Why? Because workers' production per hour rose 40 per cent.

Labor is vitally interested in placing these facts before the public so there may be no misunderstanding. It is a crucial issue. To stop wage increases when industry is able to pay robs the underprivileged man, and pays a higher profit to those whose profits from defense work are already high.

How can wages be raised without starting price increases? Only by collective bargaining with the facts laid on the table.

Collective Bargaining the Answer

Even after excess profits taxes were paid, American corporations increased their profits greatly in 1940 over 1939. National City Bank reports on lead-

ing corporations show: Profits (after reserves laid aside for taxes) increased 191 per cent in airplane manufacture, 66 per cent in metal products, 33 per cent in textile products—an average of nearly 27 per cent in manufacturing generally. This is clear proof that American industry has benefited greatly from the defense program, and that wages have not increased as much as was possible. Earnings on net worth (stockholders' investment) have in general been far above 6 per cent (after taxes): Airplanes 25.7 per cent, metal products 9.6 per cent, textiles 7.7 per cent, chemical products 13.7 per cent, manufacturing in general 10.5 per cent.

When industry is not asked to sacrifice its profit for defense, should workers be asked to sacrifice their chance for improvement?

Would it be just to stop workers' wage increases without placing an equal penalty on other groups in American society? Can America expect her workers to defend her wholeheartedly if they are not receiving the justice which they have a right to expect in a democracy?

Benefiting Corporations

Five large American corporations benefiting from the defense program are: General Motors, American Telephone and Telegraph, Dupont, General Electric and U. S. Steel.

Each employee in these five companies earned an average profit of \$670 for the company in 1940 (after wages, taxes and other expenses had been paid), over and above all wages paid him. Should a part of this profit come back to him in higher wages, and if so, what part? Union members recognize that the company must receive an income on the money it had to invest in order to give each employee a job. A 6 per cent income represents the usual reward for "venture" capital today (on net worth, not on capital stock alone). The company had to invest \$5935 (average) for each job given. A 6 per cent income on this investment is \$356. Therefore, after capital has received its fair payment, there remains \$314 of profit earned by each employee which should be divided between company and employees through collective bargaining. The amount differs for different companies.

When the union, by collective bargaining, determines the fair share of employees in the profit they help to create, then America may be sure of the wholehearted support of her wage earners, because they will know they have justice. But if workers see that wages are "stabilized" and wage increases stopped while companies go on making high profits, can they help feeling that they are bearing an injustice which destroys the democracy they want to defend?

To set standard wages we must rely on collective bargaining between representatives of management and employees, in emergency just as in normal times. This is the policy in England today. Any other way destroys the co-operation we need to get out defense production. For this reason collective bargaining must apply to the division of war profits. Collective bargaining is an inalienable right.

Priorities: Prices? Rationing? Expansion?

All-out aid for Britain means top speed work for defense. Coming months will see the end of "business as usual"; America will shift to all-out produc-

tion of war materials. This will affect workers vitally in two ways: First, jobs; second, living standards.

Take the first: Jobs. Aluminum is needed in vast quantities for airplanes. Twenty years of normal aluminum plant expansion is being crowded into 18 months. New plant is not yet ready; meanwhile every scrap of aluminum must be conserved and the government has placed priorities on it. The ruling is: Until war needs are met, no aluminum for other purposes. This means no aluminum for pots and pans, refrigerator trays, parts for civilian machinery or other non-war purposes.

Advance Planning Needed

Some 40,000 workers are employed making these products. What becomes of their jobs? What becomes of the plants employing them? The plants, the jobs, will be needed after the war; but meanwhile the business must go to plants making substitutes, located somewhere else. This means big dislocations now, jobs gone, homes broken, as workers go elsewhere for jobs, and it means more dislocations after the war. Much of this could be prevented by advance planning.

Take the second: Living standards. Looking far ahead, we know that shortages will develop in civilian goods. Prices of woolen clothing are already going up; aluminum goods, electric goods, possibly even automobiles and other luxury goods will be short. Workers have more jobs and more money to spend, but civilian plant capacity is being taken over for defense. There are no bad shortages yet, nor any in prospect for the near future. But priorities have been placed on machine tools, and this means no expansion of plants producing civilian goods when the need comes.

Labor Must Be Represented

Industry consists of people as well as materials. People can't be scrapped. They must be provided for.

We have to look far ahead. This emergency can only be met by planning ahead. Shortages and priorities affecting jobs and living standards can be met in three ways: (1) Do nothing. That means lost jobs, high prices and goods cut off from those who cannot afford high prices. (2) Rationing and price control. That means jobs lost and goods cut off, but consumers treated equally. (3) Expand production capacity. That means more jobs and more goods, but unless rightly planned, it may mean idle plants and unemployment after the war.

The priorities division of O.P.M., under Mr. Stetinius, will deal with these problems. Mr. Stetinius stated on January 11 that there would be labor representatives on all priorities sections. No labor representatives have yet been appointed. If labor has no voice in these vital decisions affecting them, do we have real democracy in America?

Labor Barometer

UNEMPLOYMENT—There were 8,874,000 unemployed in January. This is 1,025,000 more than in December when 7,489,000 were out of work. Lay-offs from farms and from Christmas rush work are always large in January. This year they were offset by defense jobs and fewer jobs were lost than last year. In January, 1940, 10,656,000 were out of work. With full speed ahead on defense, skilled labor is in even greater demand. There is new emphasis on training.

WAGES—Increases are the order of the day. Labor
(Continued on Next Page, Column Three)

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Green Makes Reply to Senator Norris' Protest On Union Initiation Fees

Denying that American Federation of Labor unions are taking advantage of the national emergency to impose "excessive, indefensible initiation" fees, President William Green, in a letter to Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, pointed out that unions have always required non-union workers to pay initiation fees.

"Initiation fees charged non-union members who secure employment on defense projects are no higher now, but in some instances lower, than the initiation fees charged during normal periods, before the national defense program was launched," the A.F.L. head told Norris.

President Green's letter was a reply to a letter by Senator Norris to the A.F.L. and the C.I.O., asking these organizations to prevent local labor unions from collecting what he termed "perfectly outrageous" fees from defense workers.

Unions' Viewpoint Outlined

"It is pretty difficult to argue with the members of a local union," Green said, in his reply to Senator Norris, "that now they should admit non-union members when economic conditions have changed, without collecting any initiation fee or only a nominal fee. They insist on demanding that non-union members pay the same initiation fee they paid when they joined the union."

Green explained the viewpoint of present union members, saying in part:

"When the officers of the American Federation of Labor take up complaints which allege the imposition upon non-union members of excessive initiation fees with the officers and members of local unions located at points where these complaints originate, said local officers and members immediately explain that they sacrificed much while fighting for the establishment of decent wages and working conditions during a period of many years in the localities in which they reside.

Reap Where Others Sowed

"They show that they were compelled to pay the same amount of initiation fees now collected from new members into the local when they joined, and that during all the time while they were members of their local they paid their dues and assessments regularly each month.

"They protest strongly that non-union men who now secure employment made no contribution toward the establishment of the decent wage scales which prevail, but in securing employment become the beneficiaries of the wage level established by the union, are entitled to enjoy all of its benefits, and that the union requires and compels the contractor to pay the newly admitted member the same wage scale and accord to him the same favorable working conditions as every union member employed at the plant enjoys.

All Share in Benefits Paid

"These union members argue vehemently that the initiation fees charged new members do not represent an amount of money equal to that which they paid into the union over a long period of time, all during which they fought for the establishment of decent wages and humane conditions of employment."

Green added that every cent of the initiation fees goes into local union treasuries and that new members share with older members in the sick, death, and other benefits paid by local unions. He pointed out that local unions, under their constitutions, have the authority to fix initiation fees, and said that national and international unions have acted within the limits of their authority by instructing the locals that "only a uniform standard initiation fee charge can be made."

Green added that he was "strenuously endeavoring to prevail upon local organizations to collect only a

nominal fee from non-union members who secure employment and work in defense production industries."

In ending his letter, Green paid tribute to Senator Norris as an old friend of labor and asked the Senator to send him complaints against excessive union fees. He promised he would have each complaint carefully investigated and would also take up the problem with the A.F.L. executive council at its next meeting.

MINIMUM WAGE HEARING

Public hearings for the purpose of rescinding, amending or altering California minimum wage orders will be heard in Polk hall, Civic Auditorium, at 7 p.m., April 30. The hearings, covering a wide range of industries, were ordered by the State Industrial Welfare Commission in accordance with statute provisions.

TO SPEAK FOR FRANCE

"France Forever," a nationally organized movement to counteract nazi propaganda in this country, will shortly inaugurate an educational program throughout northern California under the auspices of a speakers' bureau. Paul Verdier, president of the City of Paris, and president of the local chapter of "France Forever," said the bureau will present before clubs, organizations and other groups complete statements of the aims and purposes of the movement. Falsity of present nazi propaganda purporting French collaboration with Germany will be fully refuted, Verdier said, as well as the alleged antagonism to the British cause.

Sees Boost in Shoe Prices

Maxey Jarman, president of the General Shoe Corporation, at Nashville, Tenn., stated this week that an approximate 10 per cent increase in shoe prices could be expected shortly. He declared that the cost of hides and leather has advanced considerably since last summer and that these are just two items which enter into the manufacture of shoes.

Another phase of the subject is presented in a recent news report from Washington wherein Leon Henderson, commissioner of price stabilization of the National Defense Advisory Commission, declared that available figures indicate that as of January 31 the total visible supply of cattle hides and cattle hide leather amounted to 13,850,000 pieces, compared with 13,350,000 a year ago. Moreover, domestic cattle slaughter is higher than last year and imports from October through January were the largest in many years, averaging more than 500,000 a month.

"These figures," said Henderson, "do not indicate any present danger of a shortage of hides. The net additional demand for leather due to army shoe orders is only a small percentage of total leather consumption and cannot cause any difficulty in supplying normal leather requirements."

Auto trips that start with the bottle often end with a trip to the jug.

A.F.L. Monthly Survey On Business Conditions

(Continued from Page Six)

Department reports show: 193,296 factory workers received wage increases in January. (This report covers 75 per cent of all factory workers.) The average increase was 4.9 per cent, but many industries were higher: Engines, 11.4 per cent; sheet metal, 13.2 per cent; canning, 10.7 per cent; meat packing, 9.6 per cent; retail trade, 10.6 per cent; chemicals, 8.1 per cent.

Average hourly earnings in factories are well above last year: 69 cents in January, 1941, compared to 66½ cents in January, 1940. Hours worked are longer because there is more full time and overtime, less part time. Averages show: January this year 39 hours per week, last year 37½ hours. Weekly earnings average \$2.18 above last year: January 1941, \$27.69; January 1940, \$25.51. (Figures in this paragraph cover factories only, and are from U. S. Department of Labor.)

PROFITS—U. S. Department of Commerce estimates that profits of all corporations in 1940 (after taxes) were \$4,900,000,000 compared to \$3,900,000,000 in 1939, an increase of 25 per cent. The "Wall Street Journal" states: Corporate profits are still rising, and industry will probably report considerably higher net profits for the first quarter of 1941 than last year, in spite of increased taxes, higher costs and larger reserves to amortize plant expansion for defense.

COST OF LIVING—Cost of living as a whole is still not much above last year. Figures for February show an increase of 1.2 per cent over February, 1940. But some prices are moving upward: Sheets and blankets are higher; men's work clothing is up and wool clothing is going higher; furniture and automobiles have increased; rents have shot upward in some defense areas. Taxes have raised the cost of movies and cigarettes. The outlook continues as before: Increases not expected to exceed 5 per cent.

APARTMENT HOUSE EMPLOYEES

Apartment House Employees' No. 14 have negotiated a new contract with the employers' organization which affects 300 members in nearly 100 apartment houses in San Francisco. In comparison with the previous scale, wage increases in four classifications will be: Janitors, from \$95 to \$100; handymen, \$125 to \$130; housemen, \$82.50 to \$90; housekeepers, \$85 to \$90. Janitors who service more than two buildings will have an increase from 77½ cents to 90 cents per hour.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

Next Thursday evening, April 10, at 7:30 o'clock the Chairmen's Forum will meet at union headquarters, 405 Sansome street. At the last meeting on March 6, the regular election of officers was held. Vic Myers, chairman of the "Call-Bulletin," was elected chairman, and G. E. Mitchell, Jr., chairman of the "Shopping News" chapel, was selected to serve as secretary this year. A number of subjects of interest to all will come up for discussion next Thursday, and all chairmen not working at that time should be sure to attend, or send a representative from his chapel.

Death came on Thursday, March 27, to Frank (De-Risi) Pesce, a member of "L'Italia" chapel, as the result of pneumonia. Born in Italy on November 21, 1880, deceased was 60 years of age, and had lived in the United States 43 years, 33 years of this time in San Francisco. Surviving are his wife, Domenica De-Risi; two sons, Frank and Joseph De-Risi, and a daughter, Mrs. Louise Camale. The funeral was held from the chapel of James H. Reilly & Co. on Saturday, March 29, thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception where a benediction was offered. Interment was at the Italian cemetery.

Our four delegates to the Northern California Typographical Conference, C. W. Abbott, J. W. Chaudet, W. P. Davis and G. E. Mitchell, Jr., are leaving this week-end for Bakersfield to attend the quarterly meeting of the Conference on Sunday. Bakersfield Typographical Union has arranged to celebrate its fortieth anniversary on Saturday and Sunday in connection with the Conference meet.

W. A. ("Billy") Kelley of the Keogh chapel in Chicago, who is enjoying a four-week vacation taking in as much of California as it is possible in that time, visited headquarters the first of the week. Billy last worked in San Francisco in 1910.

John Whicher, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons in California the past thirty-three years, who died of a heart attack last Monday, held an honorable withdrawal card issued by San Francisco Typographical Union on May 20, 1928, having been initiated in Des Moines (Iowa) Typographical Union in April, 1874, fifty-four years previous to his withdrawal. He had been a resident of this city for thirty-three years, and was 85 years of age. A native of Ohio, he had come to California in 1887 and became the editor of the San Luis Obispo "Tribune." In 1913 he was named deputy superintendent of state printing. Services, on Wednesday at 3 p. m., were under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., State of California, and were conducted at Masonic Temple, Van Ness avenue and Oak street.

Alfred Cantor of the "Recorder" chapel underwent an operation at Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley the fore part of last week.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Tommy Roberts, new parent, instructed George Davie the other day to cover his heir with insurance, and Night Chairman Harold Krueger wanted to know if it included fire, theft and collision. . . . The rain of last week discouraged Harry Beach from laying off. He wants plenty of sunshine when he loafs, has to have it when lounging on the "beach" trying to get

a "hairy," sun-tanned chassis. . . . Mrs. Myrtle Porter, widow of the late Eddie Porter, copy cutter, left Tuesday for the East via Los Angeles, where she will stop over before heading for Kansas City, New York and Washington. . . . After his visit here Saturday, Leonard and Mrs. Sweet took some of the "News" typos for a ride in their new Plymouth. Leonard, jobman de luxe, says his heap will produce 18 miles per gallon—the first Plymouth owner who ever admitted to under 20 miles. So Diogenes may lay aside his lantern—an honest car owner has been discovered. . . . "Say," said Jay Palmiter, floor adman, to Joe Sullivan, machine adman, "about these curved or crooked lines in ads—does an 'op' have to be crooked to set 'em?" . . . Those folks whose careless, casual greeting, "How are you?" get Bill Gobin's "goat," and he's considering printing a card reading, "Very good—mentally, morally and physically." If he hands them one, they may read it; certainly they never listen to an answer.

Golf News—By J.W.C.

Playing over a rain-soaked, wind-swept course in the monthly tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association, held last Sunday at Ingleside, Verne McDill of the Sunset Press led the qualifiers in the championship flight with a net 71. To "Mac," in this his first association tournament in many months, must go all the honors, as he led not only the championship flight in net, but also was the low gross winner of the day. Closely pursuing him for top honors was "Steamer" Nicholson, whose net of 73 gave him the second place spot, while Ron Cameron, with a 74 net, rounded out the winners in the championship class.

In spite of a slash of 5 strokes in his handicap at the last association meeting, Howard Watson, playing in Class A, showed the boys that he has what it takes by again finishing first in his classification. Howard, knocked down to a 15 handicap, led the Class A participants with a 71 net, while another Class A'er, Emil Baffico, who is also playing to a lower handicap, had an identical net score, but finished in the second spot, due to his higher gross score. Rounding out the winners in "A" group was Vic Lansberry, whose 72 net took the show spot. The top winners in Class B, in spite of rain and wind, really did some shooting, as witness the scores. Leading the parade was Larry Gallick, who had a 7 under par 65 to nose out "Big Ed" Wynkoop who had a net 68 that had Larry hopping all the way to keep out in front. Winding up the winners of Class B was Frank Smith, who is a new addition to the Class B boys, but who showed he wasn't the least bit awed by playing in faster company. Frank's 75 was good for the third prize in Class B, and rounded out the winners of that group.

Bob Smith, playing in his second association tournament, had a sweet 67 that had the other participants of Class C hanging on the ropes. Bob's 67 was 7 strokes better than that turned in by Jack Tappendorff, who won second place honors with a 74, while Luke Lansberry was in the third place spot with a net of 87. The guest flight was won by E. Pearsall with a gross of 88, while the second spot was taken by A. Jordan with an 89 gross.

Of double interest to association members playing at Ingleside was the result of the draw for the first round in the annual match play championship, currently held by R. C. Kimbrough, who was exempt in the qualifying round. As the announcement clearly stated, "rain or shine, the qualifying round will be played," the association, as usual, in spite of the poor weather, carried out the qualifying round, and the

following matches will be played as the first round at La Rinconada in April: Verne McDill vs. Bud Griffin. Charles Russell vs. "Cy" Stright. Ed Wynkoop vs. George Gallick. Jack Tappendorff vs. Howard Watson. Larry Gallick vs. Gale Welch. R. C. Kimbrough vs. Luke Lansberry. Joe Rooney vs. Emil Baffico. Larry Ullo vs. Don Cameron. Frank Smith vs. Lloyd Connell. John Kinst vs. C. W. Nicholson. Vic Lansberry vs. Earl Mead. Jimmy Pettitt vs. Fred Leach. Alston Teel vs. Bye. Joe Chaudet vs. Bye. Bob Smith vs. Bye. Wayne Dye vs. Bye.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The executive committee will meet next Tuesday afternoon, April 8, with Mrs. Agnes Gilroy, 297 Poplar avenue, Millbrae Highlands. . . . The label committee will meet with Mrs. Hazel Viele, 146 Vista Grande avenue, Daly City, on the afternoon of April 9. Mrs. Nora Swenson, chairman of S.F.W.A. label committee, in response to a request, has prepared a lengthy written report of the work of the label committee, to be read at the quarterly meeting of the Northern California Conference of Typographical Unions convening at Bakersfield, April 5 and 6. Mrs. Swenson has purchased another supply of union-made pencils. These will be kept on hand for sale. Mrs. Swenson is to be commended for having obtained, at great expenditure of time and effort, union-made prizes for the label card party of April 16. . . . The ways and means and entertainment committees are continuing with their plans for the label card party to be held Wednesday evening, April 16, at 8:30 o'clock in the downstairs banquet hall of Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. The A.F.L. union label exhibit will be on display. Of course there will be refreshments. Tickets, at 25 cents each, will be obtainable at the door, or they may be purchased from auxiliary members. . . . Johnston B. Wiles, Jr., who is teaching in the Burbank Junior High School, will spend the Easter vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wiles. . . . Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Boone will leave by auto for Palm Springs on April 12 for their annual two-weeks' vacation, which begins April 15. . . . Mrs. Lorna Crawford and little son Lawrence are both suffering from severe sore throats.

Closed Shop for Big Farm

An agreement giving a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor a closed shop has been signed at the big Seabrook Farms near Bridgeton, N. J.

The contract, signed by Charles F. Seabrook and a local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, was the firm's first agreement with a trade union. It embraces more than 4000 workers on the 30,000-acre farm and packing plants, including laborers, packers, pickers and other workers.

The agreement, said to be unique in labor annals, gives farm workers a guarantee of year-round employment for the first time in U. S. labor history. In addition, farm workers will get a week's vacation with pay (almost unheard of in the agricultural field), wage increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, provision for free meals and farm clothing to farm workers during the harvest season, the closed shop, seniority rights, promotional preference and guarantees of their jobs during military service or up to a year's illness.

Arbitration is provided, banning strikes. There is also a provision under which the union is authorized to issue work permit cards to temporary seasonal help.

TEST WIND TURBINE

A big wind turbine, designed to test use of mountain winds as a means of producing commercial electric power, is nearing completion in the Green Mountains of Vermont. Two huge blades will be used on a 110-foot steel tower atop Grandpa's Knob, a prominent peak. The turbine is said to be the only one of its size and kind in the United States. It is expected to be ready for trial about June 1.

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All members of the International Typographical Union are invited to attend

Sunday, April 6

at 1:30 p. m.

At the Labor Temple, San Francisco

HENRY O. MELAAS
Secretary

A. C. ALLYN
President

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of No. 44, held Thursday, March 27, the minutes of the executive board were approved as read.

Brothers Jovovich and Chanez were appointed to fill the vacancies on the excuse committee. Gus Smyrnis was elected trustee of the Joint Executive Board, and Ed Kraft was nominated for delegate to the Labor Council.

The shop steward committee submitted a lengthy written report of their activities. It seems that we are beginning to make this committee function and the shop stewards on the job are beginning to learn what it is all about. This is where our members learn by doing. Book theory, which is a help to those who study books on this shop steward movement, is no substitute for practical work. At the same time, the theory is of no value unless it is put to practical use. Simply to read books and then try to put what one has read into practice just doesn't go.

Always the particular conditions on the jobs must be taken into consideration along with the workers being dealt with. Some hotel managers are much more difficult to deal with than others. Some workers are much more class conscious than others. Again, sometimes there is a tendency to make a mountain out of a molehill—any little petty thing is squabbled over for weeks, while things that really are of importance get neglected. Lastly, there are always those members who expect too much from the shop steward and forget that they themselves are responsible for making the movement work; there are union men and women who think that all they have to do is pay their dues and come up to the hall when they are out of work, and have the secretary put them onto another job right away, and if this doesn't happen (which is usually the case), then the union is "a racket," the officials are all crooks, and the labor movement is no good.

Therefore, if you are asked to serve on a committee, don't duck from under; remember, even if you don't understand what it is all about, you won't learn by dodging responsibility. Knowledge will come only if you get in and do your best to obtain results. Simply to come to the meetings and find fault with those who are trying to carry on the work, and because the result is not to your liking, don't get your union any place. Do your share. Don't rely on the other fellow too much.

Buy union-made goods. Refrain from patronizing non-union firms. Impress those principles on your wife and family. Wear your union button, and look for the button on the other fellow. You set the example—don't wait for John to do it.

Substandard Dwellings in S. F.

In a recent press release issued by the U. S. Housing Authority one item reads as follows:

"San Francisco, once termed 'the city without slums,' actually has 45,000 substandard dwellings, according to a recently completed real property survey.

"The survey, sponsored by the San Francisco Housing Authority and conducted by the W.P.A., also showed that 28,000 dwellings needed major repairs and 25,000 were without plumbing.

"To rectify San Francisco's housing situation, eleven United States Housing Authority low-rent projects have been provided. These projects will include 3167 homes for low-income families."

GOOD FOOD

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70 4TH STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE
OUR OWN BAKERY

STATE COUNCIL MEETING

Secretary George Hardy of the Building Service Employees announces that the annual convention of the California State Council of Building Service Employees will be held in Sacramento on April 26 and 27.

GARRISON REVENUE BOND BILL

The Garrison Revenue Bond bill failed to receive sufficient votes in the State Senate government and efficiency committee to be reported out for floor consideration. The ballot was 5 to 4. The committee, however, declined, 6 to 3, to table the measure, which action would have definitely killed the proposal for this session. The bill has for its purpose the promotion of public ownership of public utilities.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

Local units of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union throughout the United States and Canada were asked, in February, to vote on the question of holding a convention this year. Submission of the proposal is in accord with the constitution of the international union. All locals did not avail themselves of the privilege of voting on the subject, but the returns showed 38 unions opposing the holding of a convention and 24 in favor. The San Francisco locals divided, No. 216 voting in the affirmative and No. 320 in the negative.

For the Women

Mary Moore, fashion editor of the International Labor News Service, presents the following in a recent style review:

"Have you seen the venetian-blind dress? It was whipped up by Designer Howard Green. It has a kind of push-button arrangement on the belt. The box-pleated effect is made in two colors, and if, during the day, you get tired of the color of your dress, just push the button and there you are from black to white, from brown to pink, or from any of the attractive two-color combination the dress comes in.

"You'll be hearing much about 'whisper woollens,' so sheer and light they weigh much less than the usual wool, and are designed for wear in warm weather as well as for cooler days. They come in light pastels and are almost indispensable in any wardrobe."

Federation of Teachers

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The chairmen of the legislative committee of Local 61 and of the northern branch executive, California State Federation of Teachers, J. M. Graybeil and Daniel J. O'Brien, ask support for Senate Bill 836, which provides for a 100-day sick leave per year for regular teachers, with payment to the teacher of the differential in salary between substitute and permanent employees, and for cumulative sick leave of 5 days per year, up to five years, a total of 25 days. At present, the teacher who is not ill for several years and then becomes seriously ill has had no benefit of the yearly allowance of sick leave, whereas the teacher who lays off for a minor illness each year receives his or her sick leave. This bill, sponsored by the California State Federation of Teachers, is designed to correct the injustices of the present law.

They also warn of the dangers inherent in Senate Bills 756 and 757 which would make it possible for rural school districts to spend for "expense accounts" of trustees who attend conventions of educational associations more than is now spent on the entire maintenance of the schools of these districts. No provision is in these bills to place a ceiling over the amounts so spent, and the districts would not receive benefits commensurate with the expenditures. In a year when economy is the objective of the Legislature it is, indeed, inappropriate to pass such bills which would add unnecessary expense to school districts which are least able to bear them.

We are looking forward with great eagerness to the first issue of the "California Teacher," new publication of the State Federation of Teachers, which comes off the press on April 7, and will be mailed to each member in good standing of each local in California.

SUPPORT ASSISTANCE TO AGED

The Senate has passed and sent to the Assembly a resolution declaring California will not recede from its position of providing liberal public assistance to the aged. The resolution would create a four-member committee to negotiate with the Federal Social Security Board in an attempt to obtain a revision of an order to the State to change its position of permitting recipients to receive outside income up to \$15 per month without deduction from the total payment.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co., (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Montgomery Ward Company, Oakland.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MArket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 28, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p.m. by Vice-President D. P. Haggerty; Delegate Armstrong appointed vice-president pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Referred to the credentials committee.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Assemblyman Randal F. Dickey, acknowledging receipt of our communication regarding S.B. 180. Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, acknowledging receipt of our communication regarding A.B. 375. Father Yorke Memorial Committee, inviting members to attend the annual pilgrimage in memory of the Rev. Peter C. Yorke on Palm Sunday, April 6, 1941, under the auspices of the United Irish Societies. Andrew J. Gallagher, resigning as delegate to the Labor Council, from Photographers' Union No. 8, because of his appointment as a government conciliator. From the secretary of the Trades Union Congress, London, acknowledging receipt of Secretary O'Connell's letter of January 22, referring to the recent visit of Sir Walter Citrine to San Francisco. From the Consolidated Building Trades-Metal Trades of Vallejo and Vicinity, going on record as opposing the passage of A.B. 375 and S.B. 401. From the Central Labor Council of Santa Monica Bay District, acknowledging receipt of our resolution regarding appropriation for the Department of Industrial Relations, and concurring in same. Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30, going on record as being opposed to S.B. 180, entitled "Anti-Sabotage." Central Labor Council of Alameda County (G. A. Silverthorn, secretary), acknowledging receipt of our check in the amount of \$505 covering contributions from various organizations to the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund.

Donations to Agricultural and Citrus Workers No. 22342 of Ventura County: Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, \$300; Chauffeurs No. 265, \$100.

Donations to the Montgomery Ward Strike Fund: Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468, \$10; Bartenders No. 41, \$50; Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, \$10; Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, \$10; Construction and General Laborers No. 261, \$25.

Bills were read and ordered paid after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Doran chain of hotels as follows: St. Regis, Mint, Land, Hillsdale and Grand Central. Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the following: Ryan's Service Market, 1508 Taraval street; J. L. Mitchell, 1701 Taraval street; Polk and Eddy Market, 700 Polk street.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee:

A.B. 2571, introduced by Assemblyman Dan Gallagher, relating to minimum wage to be paid to women.

Referred to the Secretary: Communication from the Federated Amusement and Allied Crafts (C. J. Hyans, secretary), asking the Council to take action as opposing proposed A.B. 1545 and notify our assemblymen and senators.

Referred to Knit Goods Workers No. 191: Communication from the Pacific Outfitting Company, asking that the strike committee of Gantner & Mattern send a letter saying that the Gantner & Mattern knit products are unfair to organized labor and that the factory is now on strike.

Referred to Office Employees' Association No. 13188: Communication to all unions informing them of the action taken by the Office Employees' Association at their last meeting regarding the status of Thomas Rotell.

Request Complied With: Communication from the Down Town Association, inclosing copy of a letter sent by their president, Arthur R. Fennimore, to Mayor Rossi requesting he give consideration to recommendation of the City Planning Commission to include in the 1941-42 budget the sum of \$49,432 for the development of a Master Plan. Communication from the Building and Construction Trades Council stating that at their last regular meeting the following action was taken: "That the president of the Council be instructed to appoint a committee of five and request the Central Labor Council to appoint a like committee for the purpose of combating anti-labor legislation." The committee of the Building Trades consists of the following members: Dewey L. Mead, John L. Spalding, Charles J. Foehe, John H. Smith, James E. Rickets, Alexander Watchman. The committee of the San Francisco Labor Council consists of the following members: William Ahern, George Johns, John O'Connell, Clarence H. King, C. T. McDonough.

Resolutions—Indorsed: From the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, inclosing a resolution informing its members, its affiliated organizations and the public in general of the urgent need for low-rent housing and urging the completion of the project in Western Addition. From the San Francisco Post Office Clerks No. 2, inclosing resolution indorsing H.R. 1057, by Congressman Flannery, which embodies the principle of reward for long and meritorious years of service, and asking that the secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council be instructed to wire Congressmen Richard J. Welch and Thomas Rolph informing them of the action taken by the Council. Resolution submitted by Charles H. Bowers of Local 468, Newspaper and Periodical Vendors; Larry Vail of Local 1100, Retail Department Store Employees, and Milton Ford of Local 484, Bakery Wagon Drivers, protesting against the passage of A.B. 375, the object of which is the exploitation of children selling and distributing newspapers, magazines and circulars, and asking that the president of the Council and all member unions of the Council telegraph their protests to the Assembly and individual assemblymen.

Referred to the Labor Clarion: Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor. From Sidney Hillman, Office of Production Management, to all American workers.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, March 24, 1941.) Called to order at 8 p.m. by Vice-Chairman D. P. Haggerty. In the matter of the Central Council of Civic Clubs and their complaint No. 4585 to the Railroad Commission of the State of California, proposing a passenger terminal for San Francisco; your committee recommends that the Council indorse this project and the establishment of a central terminal for all railroad and bus lines coming in and going out of San Francisco. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers No. 125, Brothers Simpson and Mullen were present and explained the changes which will be submitted to employers; the scale calls for an increase in wages and the correction of various

shop conditions, also including a clause dealing with members who are drafted into the service of the United States; your committee recommends indorsement, subject to the indorsement of the international union, and advises the union before precipitating a strike to return to the Council for further advice and assistance. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against the Commodore Hotel Cafe at 825 Sutter street; this cafe employs nine non-union persons and is not living up to the terms and conditions of the agreement in existence; although notified, no one appeared for the cafe; a committee from the Local Joint Board was present and explained the situation; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. In the matter of the Lafayette Hotel, 45 Hyde street; this was referred to the secretary. In the matter of Jim's Place, 723-729 Vallejo street, Mr. Roach and his wife were present representing the company, and the same committee from the Local Joint Board; there is an indication that this matter may be adjusted satisfactorily, and therefore will be laid over one week. In the matter of Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against the Cathedral Arms Apartments, operated by the Hill Investment Company; both sides were represented and a meeting was arranged for Wednesday, March 26, the Employers' Council at 10:30 a.m., at which time the matter was referred to the secretary to assist in every way possible. Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p.m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee—(Meeting held Tuesday evening, March 25, 1941.) Present were: Clarence H. King, Art Dougherty, Charles Kindell, Sidney King, Jack Spalding; excused, P. Z. Hays and Henry Savin. Committee discussed a proposed ordinance for the City and County of San Francisco introduced by Operating Engineers No. 64 (by Delegate Speers), a proposed licensing law for operating engineers; a general discussion was entered into by representatives of Local 64, Firemen No. 86, Plumbers No. 442, Electricians No. 6 and Steam Fitters No. 509; it was the opinion of the committee after listening to all of the different opinions that the unions involved should hold a further conference to iron out their differences, and when this has been accomplished a further meeting of the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council be held at a time to be specified by the unions involved. The law and legislative committee concurs in the request of the Building Trades Council regarding the following Assembly bills, which recommends disapproval and condemnation of these bills because of their flagrant attempt to break down the Division of Immigration and Housing by transfer of the functions of this division to other departments and calls for their outright abolition; these bills are Assembly Bills 2161, 2162, 2163, and Senate Bill 1096. Assembly Bill 2165 amends the Housing Authority Law with the obvious intent of wrecking the entire low-cost housing program. Your committee therefore condemns Assembly Bills 719, 1903, 2338, and is in favor of Assembly Bill 1038. Your committee went into a general discussion of the reactionary State Senate, which is plainly anti-union so far as organized labor is concerned and we commend the efforts of Senator Jack Shelley in his support of organized labor's rights in that body. Your committee is of the unanimous opinion that Secretary John O'Connell be sent to Sacramento at once to use his efforts in the State Assembly to defeat the anti-labor bills passed in the Senate, as well as represent the Labor Council on behalf of the labor movement of San Francisco. Your committee also believes that local unions in San Francisco should be notified on various bills to come before committees in order that delegations from unions will be in attendance at these hearings, and recommend that this be carried out whenever possible. The California State Federation of Labor has requested every union in California to promptly inform the assemblyman and senator from its district of its opposition to the following anti-

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labor bills. The numbers of the bills to which protest should be made are: S.B. 877 (by Senators Rich, Gordon and Hays), which undertakes to force labor to handle "hot cargo" and makes unlawful the secondary boycott; this bill passed the Senate labor committee with an 8 to 1 vote, was sent to the floor of the Senate, and has been passed. Assemblymen Millington and Phillips have introduced an identical bill in the Assembly, A.B. 1666, which has not as yet been heard in committee. S.B. 974 (by Senators Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon) outlaws the closed shop; it passed the Senate labor committee by a 6 to 3 vote. Assemblyman Kellems of Los Angeles has introduced a similar bill in the Assembly, A.B. 1560, which has yet to be heard in committee. S.B. 975, by the same group, provides that collective bargaining contracts shall be enforceable in court and makes illegal any attempt to induce or cause a violation of the contract; under this bill the contracts of "company unions" are protected, and its provisions about inducing or causing a violation are so broad that persons commenting adversely about a contract may be haled into court as law violators; this bill passed the Senate labor committee by an 8 to 1 vote, and is now on the floor of the Senate for action. A similar bill, A.B. 1557 (by Assemblyman Lyon of Los Angeles), has been introduced in the Assembly, but has not been heard in Committee. S.B. 976 (by Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon) passed the Senate labor committee by a 6 to 3 vote; this bill proposes to amend the Labor Code to strike out the language which states that employees must have complete freedom to organize without interference from employers and replaces it with language saying "coercion from any source," which would outlaw the organizational picket line; it also defines labor organization so that "company unions" would be protected; A.B. 1559 (by Assemblyman Kellems of Los Angeles) is similar and has yet to be heard in the Assembly committee. Three other bills heard the same day by the Senate labor committee were either tabled or held in committee for future action. S.B. 141 (by Senator Jack Shelley), which proposed the enactment of a State Wagner Act, was killed in committee after spokesmen for the Associated Farmers and the Industrial Association of San Francisco opposed it. S.B. 1 (by Senator Biggar), which also dealt with labor relations and provided for an unlimited hearing period before a strike could be put into effect, was held in committee without action; labor opposed it, and when industry and the Associated Farmers failed to support it, the committee held up action. S.B. 1258 (by Senator Foley) was sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor and proposed to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, liberalizing its features and correcting abuses; this was likewise held in committee for future action. In the public hearing on these bills which preceded the closed session of the Senate labor committee, the Industrial Association of San Francisco joined hands with representatives of the Associated Farmers, the Farm Bureau Federation, America's Sixth Column in advocating passage of the bills to strangle labor. The law and legislative committee requests that the secretary of the Labor Council send protests to all members of the State Assembly against these bills and that all locals of the Labor Council do likewise. Your committee also requests that the letter of Senator Jack Shelley, under date of March 21, be made a part of this report, so that the labor movement may be fully informed as to what is going on at Sacramento.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday evening, March 28, 1941.) Called to order at 6 p.m. Members present were: Sister Tuoto and Brothers Ballerini, White, Bregante, Rotell, Schurba, Piccini, Cortesi and Cruz. The committee considered the application of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89 and upon proper examination and investigation of the organization your committee recommends that the organization be seated in the San Francisco Labor Council; the statistical information is on file in the Labor Council office; Brother Harold Thomas McHugh is their dele-

gate and the committee recommends that he be seated. The following delegates were examined and, after giving proof of citizenship, were found to have the necessary labels: Waitresses 48, Frankie Behan, Margaret Werth, Lizzie Bryant, Nonie Cordes, Jackie MacFarlane, Frances Stafford, Elizabeth Kelly, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Peggy Fleming, Joan Dibbern. Technical Engineers No. 89, Harold McHugh. Warehousemen No. 860, Frank Bordenave, Harry Bishop, Harold S. Mathews, Mark J. O'Reilly, A. R. Saxon, William Koet, Thomas P. White. Water Workers No. 401, George Bauer, Joseph Strong. Dressmakers No. 101, Helen Balanac. Building Material Drivers No. 216, Daniel Dougherty, Michael Hernan. Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Agnes Tuoto. Cap Makers No. 9, Max Staub. Bakers No. 24, Axel Anderholm, Theodore Thesing, Peter Awender, Theodore Lindquist, Paul Allenfort, Fred Schierbaum, Paul Guderley, Mary McKay. Barbers No. 148, James A. Cramp, I. D. Hester, Joseph H. Honey. Bartenders No. 41, Arthur Neergaard, Bruno Mannori, Bart Gaffney, Sam Wiesz, James Burke, William G. Walsh. Bookbinders No. 31-125, Loretta Kane. Bottlers No. 293, Joseph Wagner, John Golobic. Brewery Drivers No. 227, Martin Christen. Brewery Workers No. 7, George Lorenz, Henry Jenichen. Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, Clifford Roeder, Earle Piercy. Cannery Workers No. 21106, Victor Cortesi. Chauffeurs No. 265, S. T. Dixon. Cloakmakers No. 8, N. Levine. Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213, Henry Zacharin. Electrical Workers No. 6, W. H. Diederichsen. Electrical Workers No. 202, C. L. Kastendieck. Elevator Operators No. 117, Harry Lewis. Federation of Teachers No. 61, Daniel J. O'Brien, Samuel P. Reed. Garment Workers No. 131, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Catherine Barrett, Delia Gordon. Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283, Allan E. Butler, Alfred Katzauer. Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, Lester Burge, Al Hurson. Lithographers No. 17, Morris B. Dulberg. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, Capt. C. F. May, Capt. A. T. Peterson. Millinery Workers No. 40, Frank Williams. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, George Harris. National Association of Letter Carriers No. 214, Charles Rega. Newspaper and Periodical Vendors No. 468, Charles H. Bowers. Office Employees No. 21320, Fred L. Miller. Operating Engineers No. 64, William A. Speers, John Holmes, Kevin Walsh. Pharmacists No. 838, Fred V. Butler. Painters No. 1158, Steve Ellis. Production Machinists No. 1327, George Geras. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089, R. G. Walker. Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, Nathan Nemer, Henry Savin. Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, Joseph Lynch, W. R. Otto, Sid Simons. Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Harry Prevost, Charles Kindell, Fred Hexum. San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers No. 5, Earl D. Hargraves. Street Car Men No. 1004, Pat Dennehy, S. W. Douglas, P. Z. Hays, John J. Papale. Technical Engineers No. 11, William C. Hume. Teamsters No. 85, Ed Allen, Edward McLaughlin, Anthony Schurba, Milton Silvia. Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109, Morris Green. Meeting adjourned at 8 p.m.

The San Francisco Labor Council unanimously gave its indorsement to the program of the Civil Defense Council, named John F. Shelley as its official representative, and promised to provide a panel of labor leaders to co-operate in the civilian disaster defense preparations. The Council's action was in response to an appeal for "all out aid" made by Mr. Frederick Koster, chairman, who addressed the Council.

Receipts, \$440; expenses, \$984.32.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

George Meany Here

George Meany, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday, from Seattle, where he had been making arrangements for the annual A.F.L. convention to be held in October.

State "Hot Cargo" Bill Threatens Labor, Farmer

By SENATOR JOHN F. SHELLEY

The legislative drive against labor continued during the past week, when the State Senate passed S. B. 877, outlawing "hot cargo" and the secondary boycott, and sent it on to the Assembly. The vote was 34 to 5.

Two efforts were made to amend the bill. The first was proposed by farm representatives who are friendly to labor and who wanted to give legal protection to the farmer with his load of perishable produce, but objected to the sweeping terms of the measure.

Their amendment, limiting S.B. 877 to agriculture, immediately provoked the strongest expression of anti-labor feeling the session has seen. If the bill was good for the farmer it was good for the industrial employer, its authors insisted. The amendment was lost, 30 to 9.

"Farmers Carrying the Ball"

It is the same old story—farmers doing the front work, carrying the ball for the bankers and industrialists. Although prepared and introduced by the California Farm Bureau Federation, S.B. 877 also had the backing of the San Francisco Employers' Council in committee.

As labor's representative, I then proposed a second amendment. If this bill was good for the farmer and good for the industrialist, why wasn't it good for the worker, too? Why not play fair with labor, and make it work both ways? Why not outlaw employer boycotts of other employers who refuse to go along with them on labor matters? My amendment simply extended the provisions of the bill to outlaw this type of combination also. It was tabled, as I expected it would be, by a vote of 21 to 14.

Employers Should Give Support

California employers, in their own interest, should be supporting labor in its fight on this bill. The secondary boycott is used in their behalf far more than it is used against them. It is a weapon against the few employers, the small chiselling minority, who try to undercut both workers and the majority of fair employers. It is used against goods brought in from outside, where working conditions are poorer, where prices are cheaper and where some manufacturers try to use these rotten conditions to take advantage of California products—bringing a wage collapse to our industries.

But California employers apparently fail to see how this bill would hurt their interests, and so it is up to labor to defeat it.

In the Assembly, S.B. 877 has been referred to the labor committee, although an identical bill, A.B. 1666, is in the committee on judiciary codes. In other words, if its sponsors fail to get it out of the labor committee, they still have a good chance to get it on the floor from the more conservative judiciary codes committee. It is in these two committees that we must kill them.

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Painters' Contract Bans Strikes on Defense Work

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers (A.F.L.) and the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America signed an agreement in New York prohibiting strikes and lockouts on defense jobs.

The agreement provided that the union, with approximately 125,000 members, would not raise wage rates after a defense project had been started, would not raise dues and initiation fees, and that it would supply qualified painters for all defense jobs even if it had to move them from other States.

It was stated that the agreement, affecting contracts totaling \$500,000,000 at the peak of the preparedness program, was the first ever negotiated by the painters' union and the contractors on a national basis and both sides said it grew out of a common desire to advance the defense program.

The machinery for eliminating stoppages of work will function in three parts. When disputes arise between the union and the contractor, an initial effort at settlement will be made locally, and if this fails the aid of a joint national trade board will be invoked. Both sides will have equal representation on this board. If the conflict remains unsettled, it is to be referred to the U. S. conciliation service for final disposition.

Six thousand contractors and 1200 local unions are covered by the pact.

MORE OF DARKEST AMERICA

Walter M. Anderson, a garment manufacturer of Crewe, Va., was committed to the federal reformatory for non-payment of \$1100 in fines for violation of the national wage-and-hour law. This is said to be the first jail penalty imposed in the United States for violation of that measure. Several women employees of the Crewe plant testified they worked from 27 to 40 hours a week for wages ranging from \$1.60 to \$4.

Proposal by Mayor on Transportation Problem

Declared to be an effort to forward the solution of San Francisco's traffic and transportation problem, Mayor Angelo Rossi, last week recommended the appropriation of \$10,000 from his emergency fund for use in beginning a long range program.

The recommendation came following a proposal by the Mayor that the entire problem be turned over to the City Planning Commission for a solution, and the statement of W. W. Chapin, Commission president, that he and his fellow members of the body were "ready and willing to serve."

If approved by the Board of Supervisors, the \$10,000 appropriation would permit the planning group to carry on expanded activities from now until July 1, when its new budget goes into effect.

The Mayor, in announcing his decision the traffic problem was one for the Planning Commission, said he was "inclined to go along" with that body's recommended budget of \$54,432, which would permit employment of a planning director at \$6000 a year, planning engineer at \$5400, a part-time planning consultant and additional office personnel.

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BAN ON COMMUNISTS

The California Assembly has passed to the Senate, 61 to 1, a measure forbidding the State or its subdivisions to employ members of the Communist party. Assemblyman Paul A. Richie voted against it.

U. of C. ENDOWMENT

The University of California now has an endowment fund of \$26,500,000, which raises 36 per cent of the biennial budget, President Sproul stated at the recent Charter Day exercises. In the past year, he said, the university received gifts worth \$2,750,000.

DEFEAT FOR C.I.O.

Another big car-building shop—the Madison (Ill.) plant of the American Car and Foundry Company—has been brought under the banner of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (A.F.L.). By a majority of more than 3 to 1, the Carmen defeated a C.I.O. union in an N.L.R.B. election and became the recognized bargaining agency for the factory's 1100 workers.

APRIL CONVENTIONS

International and State organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor scheduled to hold annual conventions this month include the following: Louisiana State Federation, on April 7, at Baton Rouge; Alabama State Federation, 21st, at Montgomery; International Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League, 21st, at Cincinnati; Oklahoma State Federation, 23rd, at Muskogee.

Fire Fighters Criticize Brockton Relief Appeal

Holding that it is a local responsibility to provide for the families of city fire fighters killed in the line of duty, the International Association of Fire Fighters is discouraging contributions to a fund for the relief of widows and children of thirteen members of the Brockton, Mass., fire department killed in a recent theater fire.

While sympathizing with the bereaved firemen's families, the association, in a letter to chiefs of fire departments signed by George J. Richardson, secretary-treasurer, points out that the Massachusetts state law provides that widows of firemen killed in performance of their duty shall receive \$1000 a year and \$200 per year additional for each child until such children shall have reached the age of 16.

Secretary Richardson says that Mayor Rowe of Brockton is appealing for funds to supplement the regular provisions for pensions provided by the state law and emphasizes that pension and retirement systems have been improved for the specific purpose of overcoming the old methods of "passing the hat" for relief. He raises the question as to whether Mayor Rowe is seeking to relieve the city of Brockton of its responsibility to the widows and children of the dead firemen and transferring them to the fire fighters of the nation.

Dies Charges Communists Dominate Maritime Body

The National Maritime Union, C.I.O. affiliate, is "a completely dominated communist organization," Representative Martin Dies of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, charged in a House address.

"The National Maritime Union," Dies declared, "had its root in the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. The M.W.I.U. was one of the affiliated unions of the Trade Union Unity League that was an out-and-out Communist party federation of labor organizations."

"The Trade Union Unity League was headed by William Z. Foster and was affiliated internationally with the Red International of Labor Unions, with headquarters in Moscow. The Marine Workers' Industrial Union never sought to conceal its connections with the Communist party and other communist-controlled groups."

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, "was among those, in the early days, who frankly charged the N.M.U. with domination by the Communist party," Dies said. He added:

"In letters addressed to Peter Innes, Jr. (of the Seamen's Defense Committee), Curran made his position clear on this matter. In his own handwriting, on August 23, 1936, Curran wrote to Innes, as follows: 'I frankly do not believe there is anything here, as I believe the C.P. have broken all our chances up.' Again, with reference to the Communist party in the N.M.U., Curran wrote to Innes, as follows: 'They think they are big shots now the C.P.'s have about got control of the outfit now with Tommy Ray director of operations here in New York.'"

CLASSES IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Free classes in modern photography in all its aspects will be open to all citizens at the Samuel Gompers Trades School after the Easter vacation which ends on Tuesday, April 15. The classes are in charge of B. A. Reade, and the course covers such specific elements as photographic practice, art, field trips and photographic apparatus. The course operates from 1 to 5 o'clock daily and is open to both men and women. Reservations for places in the class may be made by writing to Mr. Reade at the school.

Miles Anderson of Minneapolis, discloses in a patent a candle for decorating cakes which after burning a short time unfurls a banner with an inscription fitting the occasion, like "Happy Birthday" or "Merry Christmas."

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